



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lands to be used by it for the purpose of maintaining and operating thereon a fish hatchery, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE Ohio State University has just emerged from a somewhat strenuous struggle to have the legislature of Ohio declare a policy for higher education. The necessity for such a declaration arose from the fact that there are three other educational institutions in Ohio that receive part of their income from the state. One of these is an institution for colored people and is not an important factor. The other two are venerable institutions, founded on government land grants, prior to the organization of Ohio as a state. These did not receive state aid until recently, but having once begun to receive it, became increasingly ambitious in their plans, until it became necessary for the state to decide whether it should distribute its funds among three institutions, in which event none of them could ever reach a really high position among the colleges of the land, or concentrate it upon one, which should be made a university, in fact as well as in name.

The latter course was finally adopted in a specific declaration of principle, so unequivocal that it will probably prevent the reopening of the question hereafter. It provides for one state university with an unlimited future; the two other schools are maintained as colleges of liberal arts, with moderate incomes which are not to be hereafter increased, but they are prohibited from going into the field of technical or professional instruction. The normal schools which are attached to each college are maintained, with provision that the normal work may be increased as need arises.

In addition to this declaration of policy, the legislature made more liberal appropriations to the university than ever before. For the two-year period, 1906-08, the appropriations stand as given in the table. This is an increase over the preceding two years of 18 per cent.

The university also suffered from the opposition of the private sectarian colleges for

many years, but this has gradually become less vigorous and practically ceased two years ago. In the present struggle, the sectarian colleges were either inactive or supporting the state university.

The happy settlement of these two controversies leaves the future path of the institution free from serious obstacles, and it may now be expected to make rapid progress.

A levy of .16 mill on all taxable property of the state.....	\$ 692,000.00
Part of a building for electrical and mechanical engineering	75,000.00
A woman's dormitory.....	60,000.00
Buildings and equipment for the College of Agriculture.....	90,000.00
90 acres of land for the College of Agriculture	45,000.00
Equipment for chemistry, physics, School of Mines, Civil Engineering and Architecture	54,500.00
Total appropriation	\$1,016,500.00
To which should be added the other revenues of the university.....	242,000.00
Grand total	\$1,258,500.00

THE INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT HOUSTON.

THE public exercises attendant upon the inauguration of Dr. David Franklin Houston as president of the University of Texas will take place at the Main University, Austin, on April 18-19, 1906. Advantage has been taken of this occasion to hold three meetings for the consideration of educational questions: (1) A meeting of the affiliated schools superintendents and principals for the discussion of advanced entrance requirements, the high school curriculum, character training and similar questions. (2) A meeting of county school superintendents for the discussion of matters appertaining to rural schools. (3) A meeting of representatives of Texas colleges for an interchange of views regarding advanced entrance requirements, transfers and credits, the quality and amount of work to be required of students, and effective moral agents in colleges and universities. Formal installation exercises will be held on the morn-

ing of April 19. Addresses will be made by Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, governor of Texas; Hon. R. B. Cousins, state superintendent of public instruction; Hon. T. T. Connally, of Marlin, representing the alumni; Dr. George P. Garrison, professor of history, representing the faculty; Hon. T. S. Henderson, representing the board of regents, a representative of the student body; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; President George Edwin MacLean, of the State University of Iowa; and Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, following which President Houston will deliver his inaugural address.

Dr. Houston is a graduate of South Carolina College and Harvard University. From 1894-1902 he filled the chair of political science in the university over which he has now been called to preside; from 1899-1902 he was dean of its faculty, and from 1902-1905 he was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, to be held in memory of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin in Philadelphia from April 17 to 20, the following program will be presented:

Tuesday evening, April 17, at Witherspoon Hall, Walnut Street, below Broad Street. The delegates, invited guests and members of the society are requested to meet in Westminster Hall, fourth floor, at 7:45 P.M.

Opening Session—8 P.M.

Address by the president, Edgar F. Smith; reception of delegates from learned societies and institutions of learning; presentation of addresses; an informal reception will be held in the assembly room, after adjournment.

Wednesday, April 18, in the Hall of the Society, on Independence Square (104 South Fifth Street).

Meetings for the reading of papers on subjects of science—10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

PROFESSOR WM. KEITH BROOKS, of Baltimore: 'Heredity and Variation, Logical and Biological.' PROFESSOR THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN, of Chicago:

'On a possible Reversal of the Deep Sea Circulation and its Effect on Geological Climates.'

FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, Sc.D., of Washington: 'The Statistical Method in Chemical Geology.'

SIR GEORGE DARWIN, K.C.B., F.R.S., of Cambridge, England: 'The Figure and Stability of a Liquid Satellite.' (With lantern slides of diagrams.)

PROFESSOR WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, of Cambridge, Mass: 'Was Lewis Evans or Benjamin Franklin the first to recognize that the Northeast Storms come from the Southwest?

PROFESSOR FRANCIS BARTON GUMMERE, of Haverford, Pa.: 'Repetition and Variation in Poetic Structure.'

PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT, of Baltimore, Md.: 'The Herodotean Prototype of Esther and Sheherazade.'

PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN, of Stanford University, Cal.: (Title to be announced later.)

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. MICHELSON, of Chicago: (Title to be announced.)

PROFESSOR EDWARD C. PICKERING, of Cambridge, Mass.: 'An International Southern Observatory.'

PROFESSOR JOSIAH ROYCE, of Cambridge, Mass.: 'The Present Position of the Problem concerning the First Principles of Scientific Theory.'

PROFESSOR WILLIAM B. SCOTT, of Princeton: 'Notes on a Collection of Fossil Mammals from Natal.'

PROFESSOR HUGO DE VRIES, of Amsterdam, Holland: 'Elementary Species in Agriculture.' *Executive Session—12:30 P.M.*

Luncheon will be served in the hall at one o'clock.

Evening Session—8 P.M., at Witherspoon Hall, Walnut Street below Broad Street.

ADDRESSES.

PROFESSOR EDWARD L. NICHOLS, Ph.D., of Ithaca: 'Franklin's Researches in Electricity.'

PROFESSOR ERNEST RUTHERFORD, F.R.S., of Montreal: 'The Modern Theories of Electricity and their Relation to the Franklinian Theory.'

Thursday, April 19, at the American Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 11 A.M.

Conferring of honorary degrees by the University of Pennsylvania.

Oration by the HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.